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REHABILITATION DEVICE

The device relates to a rehabilitation device for straightening a hump back and/or to stretch and straighten the front shoulder part.

Back and shoulder stretching devices have already become known, such as from DE 298 18 369 A1, that are used to be able to perform self treatment when there are back pains caused by strain.

But such training devices are not suitable for use if a so-called hump-back or drooping shoulders are to be treated.

Thus the object of the invention is to provide a rehabilitation device with which it is possible again to straighten a dorsal spine curved due to illness. The same also applies if drooping shoulders are to be treated.

The object is achieved according to the invention according to the features indicated in claim 1. Advantageous configurations of the invention are indicated in the subclaims.

The invention proposes a rehabilitation device that is designed relatively simply and with which the patient also can do exercises on his own to slowly, increasingly straighten his more or less greatly curved dorsal spine (hump back) and/or drooping shoulders.

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The rehabilitation device is thus built like a rocker that can be swiveled around a support that can be put on the back, and the support or the swivel axis formed by it lies crosswise to the longitudinal direction of the body. Pulling elements can be provided or made in various ways at the top end of the rehabilitation device so that, in conjunction with a counter-support, they press on the upper front part of the drooping shoulder part. For example, the patient himself can raise the pressure on the shoulder part by lower actuation or pulling elements so that the drooping shoulder is straightened relative to the support placed on the back.

The rehabilitation device can be designed in many ways.

In a simple embodiment, the pulling elements that act on the shoulder part can consist of loops. But also possible are designs using rods, straps, etc., that are guided to the front over the shoulder from the back side of the base section of the rehabilitation device and on whose ends are placed the mentioned counter-supports acting on the shoulder.

The strap design here can consist of several adjustable individual straps to be able to optimally adjust the support in height and relative position according to individual needs.

As an actuation device, for example, actuation rods passing by the side of the body going forward can be connected with the rehabilitation device's base section, which includes the rear support. A slight pulling can then appropriately raise and lower the corresponding pressure on the forward-drooping shoulder part



The padding, in particular the part lying against the chest, can be fitted to the chest part. The padding that can be put crosswise over the back and act as a rocker support can, with the struts running lengthwise and designed as a semicircular curve, be attached facing inward (i.e., facing the back) on the side struts and thus span the overall crosswise distance between the side struts or double arcs. Preferably here also a support base is used that supports the rocker-like support.

- On the lower end of the lateral struts, in particular of the struts describing large curves, loops or rings can be made or attached, to which pulling devices can be attached.
- The individual parts mentioned, in particular the lateral struts also in the shape of arcs, and the one or more cross struts, can consist of metal, plastic, or wood. They can be solid or be equipped like pipes or the like. The mentioned padding preferably comprises an elastic core and can be covered with fabric, leather, plastic, or the like.

The invention will be described in more detail below based on embodiments. There are shown in:

Figure 1, a first embodiment according to the invention of a rehabilitation device in a diagrammatic perspective representation;

Figure 2, a corresponding representation with the rehabilitation device shown in figure 1 placed on a patient;  
Figure 3, an embodiment modified relative to figure 1;  
Figure 4, the rehabilitation device shown in figure 3 placed on a patient;  
Figure 5, another modified embodiment; and  
Figure 6, the rehabilitation device shown in figure 5 placed on a patient.

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As can be seen from figure 1, the rehabilitation device according to the embodiments of figures 1 and 2 consists of a base section 1 that essentially comprises a support 3. In the embodiment shown, support 3 is placed crosswise to the longitudinal axis or lengthwise dimension 5 of the rehabilitation device. When placed on a patient, longitudinal axis or lengthwise dimension 5 runs parallel to the lengthwise dimension of the body, i.e., generally parallel to the vertical direction.

Support 3 can be provided with a continuous, crosswise support surface 3' that has a convex, light padding in the vertical cross section. But likewise it can also consist of at least two individual padded elements placed offset in the crosswise direction or, for example, of several individual padded elements 3 placed next to one another in the crosswise direction.

In the embodiment shown, the soft or elastic support is supported and braced by a base plate 4.

A support 3 designed this way is held and fastened by a suitable supporting structure, in the embodiment shown by a

connecting strut 7 located on the inner side or on the rearward back side of support 3 or base plate 4 and attached to actuation struts 9 lying opposite one another essentially in the longitudinal direction and running parallel to one another.

In the embodiment shown according to figure 1, both actuation struts 9, placed laterally offset to one another, are designed the same way and exhibit a stirrup-like, i.e., curved shape. Connecting strut 7 mentioned in support 3 can be fixed by a suitable detachable and attachable adjusting mechanism 11 in various positions along actuation struts 9, to be able to adapt to individual needs.

For this purpose, holes 10, for example, can be made in the longitudinal arcs or in actuation struts 9 and/or in mentioned cross strut 7, holes through which the screw-shaped fixed means can be inserted and fastened. In this way, the relative position of cross struts 7 can be variably adjusted in a different position in the longitudinal direction of actuation struts 9 and/or the spacing distance between both lateral actuation struts 9 can be variably adjusted by bringing corresponding holes 10 in the cross strut or holes 10' in the longitudinal struts into the desired relative position in corresponding alignment and by inserting the fixing device, preferably consisting of screw bolts, and securing them from the rear side by nuts.

It can be seen from figure 1 that actuation struts 9 are shaped in a narrower arc section 12 on top and in a broader arc section 14 on the bottom. In the embodiment shown, actuation

struts 9 go toward the front in an arc shape on their top end. There, counter-supports 13 are made or provided, and in the embodiment shown they can consist of a pressure or support base 15 opposite which corresponding padded elements 17 are located in padded support surface 3' of support 3.

Counter-supports 13 can also be adjusted by suitable adjusting and fixing devices 19 in a variable relative position relative to actuation struts 9 to make it possible to adapt to individuals.

To secure both actuation struts 9, in addition to mentioned connecting strut 7 one or more additional connecting struts can be provided at suitable points, for example, in the embodiment shown according to figure 1, in the front end area of arc-shaped actuation struts 9, and specifically here, for example, at the height of counter-supports 13. This makes it possible for counter-supports 13 to be attached, for example, not necessarily to actuation struts 9 directly but, e.g., to an ancillary strut 21 attached to them by mentioned adjustment and fixing device 19, so that counter-supports 13 can be attached by their adjustment and fixing device 19 at varying lateral distance from one another and fixed to connecting strut 21 and, for example, connecting strut 21 can be attached by another adjustment and fixing device in varying longitudinal position to actuation struts 9. The mentioned fixing device also consists here, like, e.g., the device that fastens cross strut 7 to lateral, arc-shaped longitudinal struts 9, of numerous holes 20 in both longitudinal

struts and holes 20' that are made in connecting strut 21 at a lateral interval from one another. In this way also, the lateral separation between both actuation struts 9 and the relative position of connecting strut 21 can be adjusted and fixed in varying longitudinal direction relative to lateral actuation struts 9 and, further, mentioned shoulder padding 13 can also be adjusted and fixed in varying relative position.

Figure 2 shows the rehabilitation device being worn. It can be seen from it that padded support 3 comes to lie on back 25 of a patient and there a swivel axis (articulation) running crosswise to the longitudinal direction of the body, i.e., generally in the standing position in the horizontal direction, forms the fulcrum and both upward-going, arc-shaped sections of actuation struts 9 run over the shoulders so that mentioned counter-supports 13 lie in each case on the left and right in the front shoulder area. By grasping release sections 27, which project on the bottom beyond support 3 downward and to the front, the rehabilitation device can be tipped around its horizontal swivel axis 29, formed by support 3, so that function unit 31 made above support 3 tilts associated counter-supports 13 according to arrows 33 toward the back. Likewise, for example, pull cords 35 can be attached to release sections 27 (for example to rings 28 that are made on the end of actuation struts 9) and be fastened at their other end for example to hooks 37 on a stationary wall 38 or the like, so that when the person in question moves backward slightly, the forward and/or upward





explained based on the attachment of cross strut 7 with reference to figure 1.

Used as counter-supports 13 in this embodiment are shoulder straps that can be made as loops, belts, etc. Such a loop-shaped counter-support 13, made for example of textiles or leather, therefore does not need to be provided with any further padding elements 17. But of course, especially in the inner area of the loop, further padding can naturally be provided. When worn, the arms thus go through these loops and, by corresponding height adjustment of both crosswise-running connecting struts 21 and end sections 39 of the loops attached to them, the position of the loops can be adjusted optimally by varying height adjustment and fixing of cross struts 21 not only in the lateral distance to one another (by adjusting their fixing elements on connecting struts 21) but also in the desired height position relative to support 3.

Corresponding action on release sections 27 by grasping or pivoting or by the mentioned use, for example, of release cords 35 in turn produces the desired rocking and swiveling movement while generating the desired pressure to straighten the shoulder part and the hump back 30, and support 3 lies against the hump back to be treated, forming swivel axis 29.

Yet other additional particularities can be drawn from figures 3 and 4, which will be discussed briefly below.

Reference symbol 52 in figures 3 and 4 reflects a semicircular rear side of support 3 that makes it possible for

this support to be used without the frame shown even during floor exercises, so that support 3 can be used as a tipping element for treatment while lying on the floor or even on a separate couch.

Reference symbol 53 further shows a bracing belt between counter-supports 13 and adjusting harness 45; 54 shows an elongated strut 9; 55 shows a cross strut for stabilizing elongated strut 54 and 62 shows an adjustable connection point that acts between the laterally offset struts running upward on the back and elongated struts 9 that can be attached to lengthen them, to be able to fix the latter in varying lengths.

Elongated struts 54, optionally with or without cross strut 55, can also be used, for example, to walk forward slowly toward a door until approximately in the door frame, until the elongated struts strike an upper door lintel. Going slightly forward or rocking also induces the corresponding forces on the front shoulder part and the hump back, to straighten them.

Only for the sake of clarity at this point will it be mentioned that the mentioned connecting points between the vertical and horizontal support struts can also exhibit, for example, adjustable connecting points at suitable places to be able to perform a faster alignment and precision adjustment according to individual needs with respect to the width adjustment or the height adjustment of the individual longitudinal struts and cross struts.

The embodiment according to figures 5 and 6 corresponds in its basic design to that according to figures 3 and 4. In this

embodiment, instead of the loop-shaped counter-supports still drawn in dashed lines in figure 5, the counter-support is made by additional, insertable or connectable supplementary harnesses. In this embodiment, straight actuation struts 9 are provided on their upper end with a corresponding plug junction 41 into which insertable end 42 of attachable strut 43, running in a large arc over the shoulders toward the front, is shown inserted, on whose front, downward running ends an adjustable harness 45, U-shaped in top view, is anchored at varying height. This adjustable harness 45 can further be anchored corresponding to arrow 47 in varying relative position so that counter-supports 13 located on its end can be adjusted in varying relative position closer or further in the direction of rearward support 3 by means of a pressure support base 15 and padded elements 17 usually attached there. This design makes it possible for a patient to more easily put on the device since, because of the distance between attachable struts 43 and adjustable struts 45, enough open space is left so that the rehabilitation device made this way can be put on over the head.

Also the horizontal distance between both attachable struts 43 can, for example, be changed by pivoting them around their insert axes 41. To make it possible here to adapt to adjustable strut 45, adjustable strut 45 is divided into two parts and comprises two halves 45' and 45" of a U-shape that are provided on their base section 45a with a telescoping adapter section 45b that can be inserted into, and pulled out from, one another.

Otherwise, adjustable strut 45 and/or attachable strut 43 are provided, in the area of their crossing points 50, with numerous holes 51 lying offset to one another in the longitudinal direction, which make it possible to fasten adjustable harness 45 and attachable struts 43 onto one another in varying height position and also in varying relative position with respect to arrow 47 according to individual requirements and wishes, for example also by the mentioned adjustment and fixing devices, e.g., consisting of screw bolts and nuts.

Figure 6 here also shows that otherwise the further design and functioning is comparable to the preceding embodiments.

The fact that the vertical elongation using longitudinal struts 54 and connecting struts 55 can be provided only as an alternative, but does not have to be provided and can be inserted supplementarily in the other struts or again removed is shown, for example, based on figure 6, in which, departing from figure 5, vertical elongation struts 54 with connecting strut 55 are not shown.

Only for the sake of completeness is it mentioned that function unit 31 with the corresponding sections of actuation struts 9 or optionally provided attachable struts 43 or one or more adjustable struts 45 can also be designed so that these struts, starting from rear base section 1, can run not over the upper shoulder area but on the side, on the outside around the shoulder and arm area or even under the shoulder, and on each

